

ROENTGEN INVENTION.

Photographing Through Boards and Boxes.

PROFESSOR LYONS' DESCRIPTION.

Photographing the Bones of a Man. Something of an Exaggeration. Great Things May be Accomplished in Numerous respects.

The question has been asked whether the report recently published of the newly-discovered method by which the bones within a living subject are said to be photographed is really true. An article



PROF. ROENTGEN, THE MAN WHO PHOTOGRAPHS THE INVISIBLE.
Professor of physics in the University Warzburg, Bavaria.

in "Science" of January 31st stamps the discovery as a genuine one, though the methods and results described in the newspapers, notably in the ADVERTISER of the 14th, are not strictly as authoritatively reported.

The facts of the case may be briefly stated thus: Within a vacuum tube of glass, brilliantly colored rays of electric light are produced by an induction coil, radiating from a "cathode" or single point, and not from two electrodes. When these rays pass through the glass, they become what are termed "X-rays." In the character of these X-rays comes in the new discovery. They will pass through black card-board and affect a photographic dry plate on the other side of the board, even at several feet distance. So of a thick pamphlet, or a wooden board even an inch thick. These rays will pass through very thin metal sheets, the thickness necessary varying with the metal. Silver of the thickness of a dime stops them. They will pass through leather or skin, and even through muscle or flesh up to a certain thickness.

Now we can see how if a purse containing coin is held between the Crookes' tube as it is called, and a photographic plate contained in a camera box—without any lens—the shadows of the coins will appear on the plate as light spots, precisely as the white lines appear on a blue print, for the reason that the X-rays pass through the leather of the purse but not through the metal. Now as the rays do not pass through the bones of the hand, on account of the mineral matter in them, but do to a degree pass through the skin and muscles, the image of the hand interposed between the tube and the plate, will appear on the plate, with bones white, the general contour of the hand slightly dark, and the surrounding space very dark. What is obtained is therefore essentially what is termed a print.

It is said above that a camera without a lens is required. The X-rays are not refracted by glass lenses, and consequently ordinary photography by this means seems at present impossible. It must be therefore that the ghastly portrait exhibited in the paper, of the skeleton sitting by the side of the young lady, was somewhere a "fake" pure and simple. But the discovery itself is an exceedingly important one as well as real, and Professor Roentgen the discoverer, has received a merited decoration from the Emperor of Germany.

CURTIS J. LYONS.

CRITICIZES THE SEAL.

Mr. Thrum Offers Timely Suggestions to the Legislature.

MR. EDITOR:—In the recommended design of the Great Seal, submitted by the committee to the Legislature for approval, as given in Tuesday's ADVERTISER, there are two points which will bear some consideration before it meets final adoption. The design, as a whole, will doubtless strike the majority of people agreeably, but this fact should hardly suffice to perpetuate errors and incongruities, which, by timely critical examination would remove them to the great advantage of the whole.

I respectfully submit that the design would be improved by the omission of the fabled phoenix, thereby giving more room and contrast for the central shield and supporting figures, which in themselves, as grouped together, well portrays the new era of Hawaii.

welfare, can justify themselves for arresting, trying and punishing men for crimes committed while crazed with rum imported by the government, and which the government by license authorize to be sold.

Fifth: How professed Christians can pray with a clear conscience "Lead us not into temptation" when consenting to have the rum-shop, and writes "Prohibition is no expedient until more foreigners are schooled up to it," and thus helps by vote, voice and pen to set up temptation all around.

Sixth: How Ministers of the Gospel expect to do good in these days of progress, who cultivate appetites for rum and tobacco, knowing as they should "the spirit will not dwell in unholy temples" and fail to exhort that Christian virtue of self denial which says, "If eating meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world stands." Seventh: How Christian and temperance people can calmly consent for their government to become a partner in the rum business—that is, to share in the profits with the manufacturer, the importer and the retailer, in fact to sustain itself by means derived from this degrading business, knowing as all must, that rum licenses and rum tariffs are largely derived from money that should go to pay for food, clothing and other earthly comforts for suffering wives and children.

JNO. M. HORNER.

Death of Palmer Parker.

Palmer Kihelani Parker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, a young man of 18 years, died at the family home on King street about 7 o'clock last night, the cause being pneumonia, developed from a severe case of typhoid fever contracted several weeks ago. The body will be taken to Mana on the next trip of the Kinah, to be interred in the family vault at that place. Ed. A. Williams will have charge of funeral arrangements.

Palmer Parker was a young man well known and highly respected by all those who knew him, on account of his ever courteous and gentlemanly manner, coupled with a genuine spirit of generosity. As an athlete he made quite a reputation, especially while attending school at Punahou. He was always interested in all matters relating to sports of any kind, showing his love for the freedom of out-of-door life. As a boon companion, a generous friend and a devoted son and brother, he will be sadly missed.

ORDERS AND ARROWS

When the captain of a ship orders some hands aloft to furl the main royal the men jump to obey, as a matter of course. A sailor can climb up on a yard without having a shilling ashore or a penny in his pocket. In fact, Jack seldom signs articles until he has used up both cash and credit. But when a doctor orders a patient to take a medicine, or a patient to go abroad for the benefit of his health, it is quite another thing. A trip and sojourn away from home is an expense to the South of France, and most of us can't afford it. If the doctor says it is a choice between that and the graveyard, we shall have to settle on the graveyard; it is handy by, and easy to get to. But we are ready so hard pushed? That was what the doctors say we are? Let's turn the matter over in our minds for a minute.

Here is a case that is pat to the purpose. It concerns Mr. Arthur Whiddon, 31-hinch of 3, Regent's Road, London, England. Ereter, and for the details we are indebted to a letter written by him, dated March 7th, 1888. He mentions that, in obedience to the orders of his doctors, he went to Cannes, France, in November, 1887, and spent the winter there. He also spent the following winter at the same place. He felt the better for the change; he will tell you why presently. But he obtained no radical benefit, which also we will explain later on.

It appears that this gentleman has been weak and ailing nearly all his life; not exactly ill, not wholly well—a condition that calls for constant caution. In March, 1890, he had a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs. Now I want the reader to honor me with his best attention, as I must say in a few words the "truth" properly to state the case. Shoot an arrow into the air—as straight up as you can. You can't tell where it will fall. It may fall on a neighbor's head, on your own, or on a child's, or on the pavement. Everybody's blood contains more or less poisonous elements. These are arrows, but unlike your wooden arrow they always strike on the weakest spot, or spots, in the body. If they hit the arteries and joints, we call it rheumatism and GOUT; if they hit the liver we call it liver complaint or biliousness; if they hit the kidneys we call it heart's disease; if they hit the nerves we call it nervous prostration, epilepsy, or any of fifty other names; if they hit the bronchial tubes we call it bronchitis, etc.; if they hit the air cells we call it inflammation of the lungs, or by-and-by consumption. And these arrows, these poisoned arrows pass through the delicate meshes of the lungs a thousand times every day it would be odd if they didn't hit them—wouldn't it?

Now, wait a bit; it follows that all the various so-called diseases above named are not disease at all in and of themselves, but merely symptoms of one only disease—namely that disease which produces the poison! Good! We will get on to the end of this story.

After the attack of lung inflammation Mr. Whiddon suffered from loss of appetite, pain in the chest, sides, and stomach and dangerous constipation. He could eat only liquid food and had to take to his bed. For weeks he was so feeble that he could not rise in bed. He consulted one physician after another, obtaining no more than temporary relief from medicine. Then he was ordered abroad as we have related.

His letter continues in these words: "Whilst at Cannes I consulted a doctor, who said my ailment was weak digestion, and I need not trouble about my lungs. But I never gained any real ground until November, 1891, when I began to take Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. This helped me in one week, and by continuing with it, I got stronger and stronger, and am now in first good health. This, after my relatives thought I should never recover, (signed) Arthur Whiddon Mellish."

To sum up this gentleman's real ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia, from which the blood poison comes that causes nearly all disorders and poisons. The air of Southern France helped him temporarily, because it is milder than ours; it did not remove the poison. By care and the use of Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, he would have done better at home, as the result shows.

So we see that it isn't the climate that kills or saves; it is the condition of the digestion. If therefore your doctor orders you abroad for your health, tell him you will first try Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup.

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